WASHINGTON.

Williams Explains the Uses Made of the Secret Service Money.

"A LEGITIMATE EXPENDITURE."

Democratic Discussion of the Presidential Prospect.

OHIO IN OCTOBER.

Mr. Bristow Answered Reprovingly by Mr. Caulfield.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

LIVELY DISCUSSION ON THE INDIAN SERVICE

army will not civilize the Indians, and that the change would be projudicial to the interests of missionary workers among the savages. They forget that the order, cleanlineus and discipline which an army officer would introduce on a reservation, if he were made Indian agent, would be an immense help to the missionary, that the permanence in office of an army officer is a guaranty of his good conduct, which the present system does not provide, and that missionary and Christianizing efforts can best be carried on by men who have no business relations to the Indians, but are independent and supported by voluntary contributions of the churches. There is, in spite of all opposition, te-night a fair prospect that the bill will pass by a handsome majority. It will have, according to the prospects at the hour of adjournment, almost the whole democratic vote and a considerable support from the republican side. If it becomes a law support from the republican side. If it becomes a law it will save at least \$10,000,000 to the government. RELATIONS OF ONIO WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL

There has also been some talk to-day about the rela-tion of Ohio to the Precidential contest. Those demo-crats who wish an Eastern candidate urge that if Mr. Thurman received the nomination, and if then Ohio abould go republican in October, this would seal the the democratic party in November, whereas if

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS' MERITS AND DEMERITS AS AN "AVAILABLE" PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE-

There has been for some time a growing feeling here among democrats that, while Judge David Davis not a democrat, he is on several accounts a very available man for the democratic nomination at St. Louin. Those who think thus say that Judge Davis is very strong in the West that he would consulted the confidence of uprephtness of character, whose nomination work in-spire confidence and respect among the people, and that his relations to and candidacy before the Cincip-nati Convention of 1872, which nominated Mr. Greeley, would make him acceptable to the liberal republicans who were in that movement. For all these reasons, they say Judge Davis would make a very strong den

on which he was nominated and which he never for-mally repudiated, demanded unlimited greenbacks, the taxation of the national debt, made them legal sender for all debts, public and private; the passage of an eight-hour law, government regulation of railroads and telegraphs and Mr. Kelley's famous introconverti-ble 3.65 bond. On this platform Judge Davis was nominated February 22, and, after thanking the Conrention for the nomination, he held it under advise-ment until after the meeting of the Cincinnati Conven-tion, and finally replied to the labor reformers, on June 14, that, having "consented to the use of his name at Cincinnati, and that Convention having nominated Mr. Greeley," he thought it "proper to retire abso-tately from the Presidential contest." It is urged mon utely from the Presidential contest." It is urged upon this showing that Jugde Davis must be supposed in sympathy with the extreme inflationists and with the vary crude ideas of the labor reformers, so called, in the West, and it is said that a candidate with such sympathies and opinions would be sure to defeat his party. Moreover, the same persons say that the country will not see with pleasure a judge of the Supreme Court becoming a candidate for a political office, and that this would set a great many conservative votes against him. In short, these democrats assert that Judge Davis, instead of being a strong "available" candidate, would in reality greatly weaken the party, in spite of some strong points which are admitted.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

THE EX-ATTORNET GENERAL'S EXPLANATION OF THE EXPENDITURES FROM THE SECRET BER-VICE PUND DAVENPORT'S REGISTRATION SYS.

Ex-Attorney General Williams having been spoken with this evening in regard to the expenditures in the Department of Justice through the Secret Service Bureau, stated that the first he knew of the requirements of Davenport was one day when he went over to see the President, who had just returned from New York, where he had seen Davenport, who came to him to lay before him his comprehensive system it registration, which he had been four years in completing. The President was in sestacies over it, and said it would be a good thing if it could be adopted all over the United States, as it was certain to insure honest elections and guarantee projection to citizens in exercising the right of suffrage. Ex-Attorney General Williams having been spoken pay the amounts which Mr. Davenport continued to require, though at first he paid out \$2,000, but it was not from a want of appropriation. require, though at first he paid out \$2,000, but it was not from a want of appreciation of the good work which he recognized Davenport as having done. He objected to diabursing money through this channel, as he wanted to reserve everything for the expenses of the judiciary which he was bound to provide for under the appropriations. He had been called on, however, to expend nearly \$500,000 in the matter of aiding to preserve peace at elections and in the suppression of the Ku Klux, which he did not consider as improperly expending money to influence elections one way or another, because, to his knowledge, no discrimination had been made in favor of either of the contending political purties, but simply he had aimed to see that as a master of justice and a proper connection with the courts or judicial supervision fair elections should be secured to the people. One thing, however, he did not like much at the time was the expenditure on the requisition of Davenport tor \$30,000, penditure on the requisition of Davenport for \$30,000, prior to the election of 1872, because he apprehended that some day the cry would be made that it was political purposes, and an interference with the elections.

Mr. Davenport, however, had completed an immense work, having so arranged his registration and appointment of supervisors who acted under him as the chief,

however, had spoken to Mr. Williams and written to him to beard the requisitions of Mr. Davenport, as he perfectly understood and appreciated the work which he had done. He had not examined the system of Davesport's registration until after he had gone out of office, and he thought that the money had been neither improperly nor injudiciously expended. He did not feel that the President had done anything wrong. When it was explained that it was for registration and under limitations provided for in the appropriations and covered by them the thing had an altogether different took from that of expenditure for party purposes. The intention of Congress evidently was that this money should be expended by the courts and in the securing of elections properly conducted.

account he ball \$25,000 out of his own pocket. The committee took no new testimony on the subject to-day, but went into executive session on a proposition to send the present testimony to the President with a letter asking his response to such paris of it as related to

THE SALE OF THE GENEVA AWARD BONDS.

ING THE PRESIDENT AND BABCOCK TO ATTOR-

before Atterney General Pierrepont to day and con-fessed all that she knew in regard to the whiskey frauds so far as they affect he President and implicate Bab-cock and her husband. The interview was lengthy and of a most serious and palaful character.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES

To THE PUBLIC:

My name has been mentioned in connection with an alleged payment to Hou. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, of \$40,000 as an inducement to him to resign his position as United States District Attorney for Kentucky, and to release my distillery. I wish to any that I have not lived in Kentucky since 1861; that I have not owned or had anything to do with distilleries entirely at a loss to account for the origin of the base and baseless slander which connects my name with his, although my attention was called to it by the Washington correspondent of the Inter-Occan some time last summer or fall. I then denounced the whole story without regard to its origin, as utterly false, warp and woof, and without the slightest foundation in fact. This denial I most emphatically repeat to-day and challenge all proof to the contrary. S. T. SUIT.

TO SECRETARY BRISTOW'S LETTER.

tee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, has addressed the following letter to Secretary Bristow:---

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1876.

DRAE SIE—Yours of yesterday, the 19th inst., was received at our committee room nearly simultaneous with its publication in the evening papers.

In reply I am directed by the committee to say that the article, you euclose from the Baltimore Gazette, as well as one of the previous day in a Philadelphia paper, was entirely without the knowledge or authority of the committee. In reference to your criticism upon what you are pleased to term the "methods of your committee," we must reply that our committee claims the right to conduct the business with which it is intrusted as it believos the best interest of the public demands, always having due regard to the rights of every individual, and this committee will believe that your criticism of its action was rather the result of undue excitement on your part than of any just ground of censure of it. The testimony of Judge Bariloy made no charge against you, but was simple hearsay as to what he claimed had been told him by S. T. Suit. It contained nothing upon which a cross-examination by you seemed to be demanded.

We tell there was no necessity for apprising you of

which a cross and accessity for apprising you of it until we could procure the attendance of Mr. Suit, and ascertain from him, under oath, the exact facts of the case. An officer was immediately despatched for Mr. Suit, who could not be found at his place of business in Washington, as he lived some few miles in Maryland. His attendance was not procured until fast Monday. He testified before the committee in the most carriest and emphatic manner, utterly denying the truth of any charge implied in Judge Bartley's testimony, as having been made by him against you. As a matter of course, there was nothing further for us to investigate as far as you were concerned, and we telt that no charge had been made and none proven against you.

that no charge had been made and none proven against you.

It was, however, agreed that one of the committee should communicate to you what had happened. A gentleman of the committee accordingly called on you the next morning (Tuesday), and apprised you of the foregoing circumstances. You informed him that you had already heard that these two witnesses had been before the committee. Under these circumstances the subsequent publication of the article you inclose from the Halftssore Gazetle can hardly warrant you in saying. "I must promptly meet the slander as I find it in the public prints, even at the risk of appearing to reflect upon the methods of your committee." As to the farther investigation which you demand, the committee will willingly accord it to you if you attit desire it, but we consider it wholly unnecessary, as there are no charges made or proven against you, and you stand before us with the fullest experation of even a suspicion.

I remain, Very respectfully &c.,

B. G. CALLIFIELD.

Chairman of the Committee on Expenses in the Department of Justice.

Hon. B. H. Bussow, Secretary of the Treasury.

JUDGE BARTLEY EXPLAINS. man of the Committee on Expenditures in the Depart-ment of Justice by Judge Bartley:—

ment of Justice by Judge Bartley:

Washixorox, April 20, 1876.

Sir.—Secretary Bristow, in his letter to you of yesterday, which appeared in the newspapers of this morning, impiredly represents me as having voluntarity appeared before your committee and detailed rumors against his official integrity. Permit me to inquire whether Mr. Bristow had not been informed prior to the date of his letter by at least one member of the committee that my appearance had been required by legal process and that information as to the subject upon which the committee desired to examine me, although requested by me, was withheld until after I was sworn and on the stand. Mr. Bristow represents me as having testified against him

charges, &c. Permit me to inquire whether Mr. Brissow and not been in communication with at least one of your committee touching my examination in a abort time after it took place, and whether the exact import of my testimony had been withheld from hum, or was not at all times within his reach. He represents that I testified "upon information and belief," in substance, that, while he was United States District Attorney in Kentucky, a number of distilleries were seized at his instance, and that soon after, upon an offer of a large amount of money, he resigned and procured the appointment of his assistant as his successor, and became counsel for some distilleries, &c. You know, and my testimony will show, that I deposed to no such fact on information and belief. He maker an erronsous assumption as to the import of my testimony, and then pronounces it unqualifiedly false. This may be ingenious, but it is neither fair nor trae, and I respectfully ask to be informed whether Mr. Bristow was denied an opportunity to know the exact tenor of my testimony. You will bear witness that it was after I had stated that I had no personal knowledge of the matter that you required me to state what another person had stated to me on the subject, but that I did not vouch for the truth of that mere hearsay statement. If instead of perversion of my testimony Mr. Bristow will show to your committee by the recorded evidence that here were no sensures of distilleries pending in court at the time he resigned which were subsequently dismissed, he will put an end to all rumors and hearsay statements on the subject without beinging the Judge and officers of the court on here to testify, persons who would not be very apt to know the fact, if any such disreputable transaction had taken place. With great respect, &c.,

PROPOSED BILLS TO SECUEE PRISONES OF

PROPOSED BILLS TO SECURE PRISONERS OF CONGRESS THE BENEFITS OF THE HABBAS

seue attachments and inflict summary punishments for contempt of court shall not be construed to extend the misbehavior of the officers of said courts in their official transactions, and the disobedience or resistance any other person or persons to any lawful writ, pro-cess, order, rule, decree or command of gaid courts; and no person shall be punishable for contempt who is liable to be indicted for the same matter which constitutes the contempt. No court shall, by order or otherwise, prohibit the publication in any newspaper or other publication of any of its proceedings or of any evidence produced or given in the trial of any cause.

DAVENPORT IN WASHINGTON.

John I. Davenport, at his office in the new Post Office Building, to learn what he had to say relative to the williams. Mr. Davemport was very courteous, but de-clined to make any statement at present, saying that he had just sent a telegraphic despatch to Washington requesting to be summoned before the investigating Committee, and in view of this fact he thought it due to the committee in question that he-should be silent until they had done with him. Mr. Davenport left for Washington on the evening train last night and will probably give his testimony to-day. His despatch, above alluded to, was as follows:— New Your. April 20, 1876.

day. His despatch, above alluded to, was as follows:

The Hon. B. G. CAULFIELD, Chairman, &c.:

The morning papers rate that:

The morning papers rate that:

1874, various sums of money. As I have receipted for every dollar paid me, as I disbursed every dollar thereof, and as modeller was expanded otherwise than in obtaining information and the oesection and prevention of frauds at elections and crimes against the United States, I ask to be subpossed at once before your committee. I will appear upon a telegraphic summon and will show you that in addition to what the government has paid in this matter I have personally borrowed and expended in this matter \$25,000, which I owe to-day.

JOHN I. DAYENPORT.

This was promnity answered, the answer containing.

BARTLEY AND BRISTOW.

A Courier-Journal reporter has visited Colonel G. C. Wharton, United States District Attorney, and called his attention to the testimony of T. W. Bartley before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, as published in numerous papers. The statement of Bartley was that S. T. Suit had paid Mr. Bristow a sarge sum of money after the Secretary had resigned his position as District Attorney of Lousville to procure the release of certain distilleries belonging to Suit and seized while Mr. Bristow was District Attorney. Colonel Wharton said that no distilleries were seized while Mr. Bristow was District Attorney and be (Wharton) assistant; that no distilleries of Mr. Suit have been seized since Mr. Bristow resigned; that upon a careful examination of the records of the Court ho finds no case against either distilleries or whiskeys in which Suit was a claimant or had an attorney.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, April 20, 1876.

By direction of the Secretary of War the sub-depot of the general recruiting service at Newport barracks, of the general recruising service at Newport carracks, is hereby discontinued, and the poet is placed unuer the orders of the Commanding General, Military division of the South, for occupation by a part of his command.

By direction of the President Captain J. B. Throckmorion, Fourth artillery, is detailed for recruiting service, and will report by letter to the Superintendent General, Recruiting service, New York city, for orders.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1876. Despaiches have been received at the Navy Department from Captain J. N. Miller, commanding the United States steamer Tuscarora, dated Brisbane Roads, Australia, February 14, 1876, in which he reports his arrival on the 10th of that month, having left the Fiji Islands on the 25th of January. The Tuscarora was sent out to make soundings between Honolulu and Brisbane, with the view of learning the practicability of laying a submarine cable between those points. One hundred and seven casts were made in all. Capitaln Miller says that as far as the nature of the bottom and the depth of the water are concerned the entire route between Honolulu and Brisbane, via the Phenix Islands and the Fiji Islands, is an easy and practicable one for laying a submarine cable. The citizens of Brisbane showed great interest in the work, and especially in the Tuscarora, as it was the first time an American man-of-war ever visited that port.

The Tuscarora left Sydney for home March II, via Henolulu and the Samoan Islands.

The United States steamer Shawmut sailed from Port Royal, S. C., yesterday for Key West, thence to Tam-pico, Mexico.

MARE ISLAND CORRUPTION.

OFFICERS APPROPRIATING PUBLIC PROPERTY TO THEIR OWN USE.

THEIR OWN USE.

San Francisco, April 20, 1876.

The Chronicle continues the publication of charges alleging fraud and mismanagement at the Mare Island Navy Yard. It now declares that the proceeds of each year's crop of grain harvested on the island, which is more than sufficient for the wants of the government establishment, are appropriated by the officers as pin money, and the grain required for use there is purchased in the market. Also, that expensive white and live oak and teak ship limber, brought from the East at heavy cost, has been used for firewood and allowed to lie about the yard and rot, involving a loss to the government of \$500,000.

A MOLLY MAGUIRE'S DEATH WAR-

HARRISSURG, Pa., April 20, 1876. Governor Hartranit to-day issued a warrant for the execution on Thursday, the 8th of June, of Edward Kelly, convicted in Carbon county of the murder of John P. Jones, and sentenced April 12 to be hanged.

WHAT THE MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC SAYS OF THE REVOLUTION-DOMINGUE FATALLY WOUNDED-DETAILS OF PUBLIC EVENTS

PROSPECTS OF THE GOVERNMENT. Mr. Preston, Minister of Hayti, made the following statement to a Herand reporter yesterday with refer-ence to the revolution in that country:—

FACTS AND OPINION have is that Domingue is probably fatally wounded and that he has started on a steamer for St. Thomas. I have also confirmatory despatches as to the death of Rameau, the Vice President, and the death of General Lorquet."

General Biron Canal, the coming President of Hayti, is of mixed blood, about forty-four years of age, and of very commanding presence. He has been always a reldier, and is regarded as a brave and honest man. He has always been bitterly opposed to Domingue's government. Since his exile to Jamaica he has been plotting to overthrow the government, and finally

gue's government. Since his exile to Jamaica he has been plotting to overthrow the government, and finally has successed. Telegrams have been sent to him from Haytt to St. Thomas, where he now is, requesting his presence at Port an Prince, in order that he may undertake the burden of government.

Michel Domingue (whose original African name was Maccoun), the hanished Haytian President, is the son of slave parents. He was born in the closing years of the last century in the island of Curacoa. When a boy he ran away from home and reached Hayti. At the age of fifteen years he entered the army. He took part in the revolution of 1844. Subsequently he formed part of a band of agrarian desperadoes, who carried on a war against rich farmers and other persons of property. This was called in Hayti Piquetti, and in France La Jacqueric. In 1845 he was captured, and, with fifty accomplices, sentenced to be shot, by order of President Riché. Maccom fell, but was not fatally wounded, and the officer in charge, who spared his life, is now living and known to several New Yorkers. Two years subsequently, having in the meantime joined the army. Domingue became an officer. His promotion was rapid. He became, under the Empire. Gount of Plymouth—taking his title from an English settlement on the south side of Hayti—and Equery in Waiting to the Empress Adelina.

The Empress in question, it may be mentioned, is now living aner the American Minister's residence at Port an Prince.

Soon also Bomingue became General in command of the a portion of the Southern district. In 1868, during the revolution against Salnave, he was President of the Southern department. After the fall of Salnave he was a member of the provisional government. At the election of May, 1870, he was placed in command of the Army of the South, and in June, 1874, was elected President on the radical ticket.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

TWO MEN AND A WOMAN KILLED AND OTHERS STRICUSLY WOUNDED.

FORT LARANIE, Wy. T., April 20, 1876. afternoon, says that while coming in on the morning of the 16th inst his party was attacked by Indians in miles from Custer City. A few of the party escaped to the ranche. Mr. and Mrs. Metz, of Laramie, were

A party from the state that a county say the account to age ago three wagons were found at the entrance to Beffalo Gap, on the Yankton route, destroyed and the stock gone. Signs of a fight were numerous. The wagon covers had been shot to pieces and parts of the materials with which the wagons had been loaded were rying around, some with marks of balls on them. The Indians had undoubtedly attacked and destroyed the

COST OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHI-

The third annual meeting of the stockholders of the caking of the financial condition, says:-So many

THE TUSCARAWAS MINERS' STRIKE.

ORDER TO BE RESTORED BY MILITARY FORCE IF NEEDFUL

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 20, 1876. Governor Hayes has issued his proclamation for cir-culation in the Tuscarawas Valley coal regions, where the strike is now pending, declaring in the most em-

phatic terms that the reign of terror now existing in that region must come to an end and good order be re-stored; that the miners who are willing to work must whenever the civil authorities inform him that they are no longer able to protect peaceable miners in the pur-suit of their cailing he will at once order a unflicient military force to the scene of the troubles, with in-structions to disperse the rioters and protect all who are disposed to labor in the mines or elsewhere.

LABORERS' STRIKE ON THE HUD-SON.

The reports of the disturbance by strikers here have been grossly exaggerated. The strikers yesterday pa-raded through the streets about 400 strong, but made no disturbance except at the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, where the men were driven away from their work. The strikers also visited the cement quarries and asked the laborers who are receiving \$1 per day to join them, but the latter refused. The strikers made streats that no work should be done on the docks and railroad, and two companies of the military were ordered out to guard the property last night. During the night everything was perfectly quiet. This morning Cornell & Co. attempted to unload a boat load of coal for the stammer Cornell when the strikers attempted to drive the laborers away, but the military cleared the dock and work is now going on. The steamboat Pittston left here this morning for Saugerties to obtain troops to relieve the military companies on duty here, but a mob of seventy-five men on the dock at Saugerties hurled stones at the men on the steamer and prevented her from making a landing. The boat returned to this place and troops have been ordered to embark on her for Saugerties to repel the rioters. road, where the men were driven away from their

STRIKE OF QUARRYMEN.

The workers in the stone quarries at Lemont, Ill. who have been working during the winter at \$1 per day, with a promise of increase of wages later in the on, inaugurated a strike on Monday, which gradually grew in proportions until yesterday, when 600 men A telegram received here to-day from Lemont says all is quiet there now.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

Another large failure occurred in this State to-day The Ballou Manufacturing Company and the firm of George C. Bailou & Son, identical with each other, of Woonsocket, made an assignment of all their real and personal estate for the benefit of their creditors. The personal estate for the benefit of their creditors. The assets comprise three large mills, with 00,000 spindles and a large amount of valuable real catate in Woonlocket. It also includes one-third of the Clinton Mill and one-half of the Peabody Mills, both located in Newhorryport, Mass. It is estimated that the indebtedness will exceed \$1,000,000, and it is reported whis will exceed a fair valuation of the assets by from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The news of the failure spread like wildfre, and its effect caused no little consternation in this section of the State. The assignees are Charles H. Merriman and Additson Q. Fisher, of this city, and Joseph lasselle, of Whitinsville, Mass.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Raising of the State of Siege in Paris.

EFFECT ON JOURNALISM.

DUKE DECAZES' GRAND BALL.

Queen Victoria's Visit to Germany-Selling Value of Coburg and Gotha-Her Majesty's Opinion of the Three Per Cents.

The state of siege, which had dwindled down to be a more form of rhetoric or figure of speech in use among the reds, came to a natural end yesterday. Nobody but a few young journalists, who hope more than is good for them from the revival of light literature, are affected by the change, if change it be, for

only made itself manifest by a few patrols which were only made itself manifest by a few patrols which were paraded round Paris now and then after dark. The journalists, however, above mentioned have a very rea-interest in the cessation even of this groteeque busi-ness, because, under the state of siege dispensation, they had to deal with the Governor of Paris, a military man who detests the very name of a newspaper, and who made them dance attendance day after day in the ante-room of his

merely to be snubbed by his aides-de-camp, a warlike sort of soldiery much given to a display of their au-thority over unreststing quill drivers. Now the military Governor of Paris will subside into private life as far as the press is concerned, and he may expect to be extremely roughly handled by the penmen he has aftronted often rather gratuitously, and French jour-nalists are a race by no means remarkable for a Chris-

A CLOUD OF NEW NEWSPAPERS will make their appearance, and even M. Gambetta is about to profit by the removal of the restrictions hitherto in force upon printing, and he advertises

Whether this fillip given to the newspaper trade in France will materially improve the value of property invested in it remains to be seen. At present few French journals indeed can be paying their expenses, though a born journalist such as Villemessant or Rochelort can always that

Rochelort can always that

A FORTINE IN A PER.

The Duke Decares, MacMahon's Minister for Foreign
Afiairs, gave a splendid dinner and ball at the Grand
Palace, on the Quay d'Orsay, yesterday evening.
Everybody in Paris, including the Duke of Edinburgh and the principal newspaper correspondents, were there; but the Duke attracted more attention than the men of lotters, because it was whispered about that he had been sent by

that he had been sent by

QUEEN VICTORIA

to make a sort of apology for that august lady's
haughty treatment of the republican government when
she passed through France on her mysterious visit to
Germany a lew days ago.

WHAT THE QUEEN IS ABOUT.

The mystery attending the movements of the illustrious traveller is now exploded and the cat is fairly out
of the bag. His Reyal Highness of Edinburgh being
rather doubtful as to the permanency of monarchical
institutions in Europe is desirous of selling his prosbective rights as the adopted heir of his uncle, the
reigning Duke of Coburg Gotha, and his mother, who
has slways had the charactor of a shrewd business
woman, has gone to negotiate the sale on neutral
ground at Baden.

THE STAGE AND THE CHURCH.

DRAMATIC CONTROVERSY IN ENGLAND-CAR-DINAL MANNING'S ANATHEMA AGAINST THE STACK-INVING'S REPLY TO HIS EMINENCE-"QUEEN MARY"-THE ENGLISH ACTOR TELLS THE RELIGIORISTS SOME HOME TRUTHS-HIS DEFENCE OF THE STAGE. LONDON, April 6, 1876.

The London stage proper does not give us just not anything demanding particular notice. The novelties will not be produced before Easter. "Queen Mary" is in active rehearsal at the Lyceum, and promises to create deep attention, both from a literary and dramatic point of view. It will be no surprise to you to learn that Tennyson's work has undergone considerable curtailment, but it may be some consolation for you to curtailment, but it may be some consolution for you to know that this has been done with the consent and under the supervision of the post laureste himself. Several acts and characters of the original drama have been mercilessly cut out; the severe auti-Catholic tone of many of the speeches has been modified, and several new passages and a new ending have been added by Tennyson—about which I trust to be able to report in good time. Irving's rôle in the drama will be that of Philip, a very short one, indeed, which will show this talented actor in a new and praiseworthy light, for he talented actor in a new and presenverthy light, for he thus gives an excellent example to his brother actors of true devotion to the interest of dramatic art in thus aiding, in a comparatively insignificant part, in giving a perfect representation of the entire drams, as DRAWATIC CONTROVERSIES.

I am induced to speak of the approaching perform ance of Tennyson's drains to-day principally on account of the interesting controversy which is being carried on in the newspapers respecting Cardinal Manning's recent condemnation of the entire dramatic art. In this condemnation Cardinal Manning, I am bound to say, causes us surprise, the more so because his course is in direct contradiction to the attitude usually main, tained by the Catholic elergy of the Continent respecting the drama. The Cardinal condemns the drama in toto. At a meeting of the Roman Catholic Temperance Society at Exater Hall, on the 21st of March, Bis Emi nence denounced all establishments for theatrical rep. resentation, "from the coatty theatre of the rich to the penny gaff of the poor," as "one vast scale of corruption," and counselled and strongly advised al-his hearers "never, on any account, to set their feet in one of them." Which, with all due deference to the Cardinal, is pure nonsense, hardly deserving the seri-cus attention that has been given it. We are accus, tomed to hear such denunciations from Scotch Puri-tans, but from the Cardinal we had expected better

So, at least, say some of the English actors, and that reason is to be found in the coming performances of the drama of "Queen Mary," which contains, it is true, some hard passages against the Catholic religion. If this is the only reason then the Cardinal may rest in peace; for all passages of an anti-Catholic, and therefore objectionable nature, have been carefully oxpunged or modified, and nothing in it will be found to hurt the feelings of the most faithful to any great degree. Had the Cardinal confined himself to a condemnation of these performances which are really demnation of those performances which are really worthy of censure he would have found support enough. There are a dozen or more theatres in London where the performances are unhealthy in tone and the stage simply a show place for pretty faces and good figures scaptily dressed for vulgarity and indecency,

and where the managers have no higher aim than pandering to the baser part of human nature. These the Cardinal should have justly condemned. There are houses "run" (under management of others) by noble lords, for whom the personnel of the stage is a recruiting ground for their desires. These the Cardinal could with justice have condemned. There are opera houses in the world to the stage doors of which royal highnesses have private keys and — well, no more. These

Daniel Bandmann was one of the first to reply to Cardinal Manning's anathema. He supported himself chedy by quoting from Schilber's "The Stege Considered as a Moral Institution," and then asserts that "Nowbore has the drama a heatshier and greater inducate than in Catholic countries—Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Italy, France and Spain."

Inving to the Sandman made by Henry Irving on Friday last before the Church of England Temperance Society. The chief subject of liscussion was on certain preventive and remedial measures against intemperance. Mr. Irving read, by invitation, an exceedingly interesting paper on "Amusemente," his arguments being rather directed against the Cardinal's anathema than in relation to the drama as a remedial measure against intemporance. A portion of Mr. Irving's address is well worthy of quotation in the Herald, thus:—

The Inter-Ocean of this morning publishes reports from some 200 points in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan

FRUIT IN OHIO AND INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 20, 1876 Cincinnation, Ohio, April 20, 1876.

Returns from 57 points in Ohio as to the condition of the crops, published in the Commercial this morning, indicate that peaches are totally destroyed or badly injured. Of the other fruits 15 report that the indications are favorable for good crops, 21 fair, 22 badly injured. Wheat—24 points report good crops, 11 fair, 22 badly injured. Fifty points in Indians indicate that peaches are badly injured; other fruits—27 good, 12 fair, 11 badly injured. Wheat—10 good, 15 fair, 25 badly injured.

PAYING OUT SILVER COIN.

HOW THE NEW CURRENCY WENT OFF AT VARIOUS

POINTS. CHICAGO, April 20, 1876. The United States Sub-Treasury here to-day co-

PRILADELPHIA, April 20, 1876.

The exchange of fractional currency for silver coincepan at the office of the United States Sub-Treasury in this city to-day. A continuous line of people pa BALTIMORE, April 20, 1876.

The United States Sub-Treasury in this city began paying out silver coin to-day. The amount paid out was \$6,000.

TILDEN DELEGATES CHOSEN TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

ORARA, Neb., April 20, 1876.

The Democratic State Convention held at Lincoln yesterday was the largest and most influential ever held in the State. Resolutions for hard money and reform were adopted, with great unanimity. Two-thirds of the Convention favored the nomination of Governor Tilden for President, but no formal expression was given to this preference. The delegates chosen to the National Convention are Charles H. McDonald, of Lincoln; F. A. Harman, of Franklin; Tobias Colton, of Baline; G. B. Scotled, of Otoe; Alexander Bear, of Madison, and George L. Miller, of Douglas. The delegates are known to be for Tilden unanimously. OMARA, Neb., April 20, 1876.

MORE TILDEN DELEGATES.

ALBANY, April 20, 1876. The following additional delegates have been elected for the Utica Convention, all of whom are in favor of

For Schoharie county—Messrs. Charles Holmes, George E. Dantall and L. G. Baldwin. For Fulton and Hamilton counties—Messrs David Quackenbush, Richard Murray and R. H. Amble. For Wyoming county—Messrs Nobles, Vincent and Walcott.
For Allegany county—Messra Sanford, Champlain and Higgins.
For Essex county—Messra Graves, Livingston and A. B. Walda.
For Westchester county—Messra Tappen, Pursoy and Cauldwell.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS.

BALTIMORE, April 20, 1876. The Democratic State Central Committee have call the State Convention to choose delegates to t National Convention at St. Louis, to meet in this of on the Sist of May.

TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

Tammany delegates met last night in the Fourth Tammany delegates not last night in the Fourth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth districts and the First Assembly district of Westchester county, and elected the following delegates to represent them in the Demecratic State Convention at Utica:—

Fourth Assembly District.—Delegates—Thomas Shields, James Bagley and John Gaiven. Alternatee—James B. Mulsey, John Simpkins and William P. McNamars.

Hobert Ward.

Eighteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—John Kelly, William C. Whitney and Edward Kearney. Abternates—Joseph P. McDonnough, Hugh F. Farrell and Jefferson M. Levey.

Pirst District of Westchester County.—Delegates—Abraham B. Tappau, Henry D. Purroy and William Cauldwell. Alternates—Ambroom L. Purdy, Lawrence McGrath and George Cooper.

ANTI-TAMMANY PRIMARIES.